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How to See the World's Fair With Little Money

Giving a brief description of some of the most interesting
things to be seen at the World's Columbian Expo-
sition in Chicago, and how to see them
with the least possible expense

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1893

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PREFACE.

The object of this little pamphlet is to correct the general impression that people only of great means can see the World's Fair in Chicago.

My information has been obtained from official sources, by sight-seeing and by close observation on the Fair grounds at Jackson Park, and by investigating many hotels and boarding houses.

The management of the Exposition have endeavored in every way possible to regulate the prices on the Fair grounds and bring them within the limits of people of moderate means.

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By M. PARKER.

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HOW TO SEE THE WORLD'S FAIR WITH LITTLE MONEY.

The impression seems to prevail all over the country that it will take a great deal of money to see the World's Fair in Chicago.

Almost every one thinks that the people of Chicago are of two classes, namely : speculators and extortionists, and they have but one object in life and that is to get all the money possible during the Fair of '93.

It is not to be wondered at that people should think Chicago a place where one's pocket-book is in constant danger, after reading the exaggerated statements of the overcharging attempted immediately after the first of May. The Chicago papers denounced these extortions and the management of the Exposition put a stop to them.

A few men who were too eager to make money were responsible for this at first, and the newspapers in many cities and towns were anxious to make the worst of everything, and are in no haste to correct their exaggerated statements.

Strangers who come with fear and trembling say with surprise that they see no indications of the cheating and robbing they were led to expect, that prices are moderate, and their lives in no danger, even if they travel the streets alone.

It is a great thing to appreciate opportunities and take advantage of them when they come. Many of us

have said we would like to see what the great works of art in Europe are like and have mourned our lack of opportunity to travel.

At our doors we have the whole world with its products of art and science. Many go to Europe without deriving as much benefit from the trip as we may get here. But thousands will remain away from the Fair because they do not want to spend the money, and regret having done so the rest of their lives.

You can far better afford to economize in other ways for some time to come than not to see this, the grandest spectacle of the age. For never has such an opportunity been offered, and it is a question whether the present generation will ever have another opportunity to see the like. Kate Field says, "Talk about the seven wonders of the world, this is the eighth wonder, and it leaves all of the others so far behind that they might hang their insignificant heads."

I am going to tell you of some of the beautiful and grand things that are to be seen at the Fair and with how little money you can spend looking at them and other attractions in Chicago.

Many people will probably have not more than one week in Chicago, although so many are the attractions of the Fair that it well deserves months of constant sight-seeing, and if thoroughly seen would be in itself an education of great value, yet if one can spend only a day or two in Chicago and Jackson Park it will be worth while.

Chauncey Depew says, "It is the only exhibition of the kind which surpasses the expectations of all who see

it." As we pass into the Exposition grounds, the view which greets us will never be forgotten. Such grand buildings with the stars and stripes and flags of other nations floating from their tops, such magnificent courts with their beautiful statuary, the charm of the lagoons, running by all the great structures and bearing upon their glistening waters a perpetual procession of gondolas from Venice and American launches. The extent of the grounds is so great that beautiful stretches of landscape are to be seen.

The illumination of the grounds and buildings, with the electric fountains sending forth sprays of every color imaginable, constantly changing and blending together so beautifully, the electric lights running like elfin lamps along the lagoons and under the arches of the bridges, the launches and gondolas floating over the shimmering water, the music and the fireworks present a scene from fairy land.

As we walk past the huge structures, a surprise awaits us at every step, the foremost nations of the earth having vied with one another in the representation of their resources to make the Columbian Exposition the magnificent spectacle it is.

The exhibits are so much grander and so much more comprehensive than were ever shown at a World's Exposition before. Never has such an aggregate of wealth been gathered within the same compass. They surpass, not only in magnitude, interest and artistic importance all former exhibits, but are shown in the largest and most beautiful group of buildings ever erected.

It is best to engage sleeping-rooms before leaving home. You can do so by addressing the different hotels and boarding houses given in this pamphlet, or by addressing the Bureau of Public Comfort, Jackson Park, Ill. This Bureau is part of the Exposition management, and anything promised by it can be relied on. There need be no fear of extortionate charges for rooms, as hundreds and thousands of hotels and boarding-houses in every part of the city have been listed with the Bureau of Public Comfort. Information, advice and assistance will be given cheerfully without charge.

There are thousands of rooms which have been prepared for the accommodation of visitors, and hundreds of them are yet unengaged. The supply far exceeds the demand, and people visiting Chicago this summer and fall may rest assured that they can secure first-class accommodations at reasonable rates. No other city in the country is so hard to overcrowd as Chicago. There is no city in the world that has so many good restaurants where excellent meals can be had at such reasonable rates. At many places on the Fair grounds a cup of coffee and rolls can be had for 15c.

Railroad fares are reduced, thus enabling one to visit Chicago cheaper this year. That is an item to begin with.

Before the train arrives at the station in Chicago a baggage agent will enter the car and offer to check baggage to any place within four miles of depot for 25c. per single trunk, or for 75c. will take one passenger and trunk to any hotel within one mile of station.

Rates for hansom cabs and hacks are regulated by city ordinance.

One-horse hansom cab takes one or two persons to any point for 50c. a mile, or 75c. per hour and 25c. for each additional quarter of an hour.

Hack or two-horse carriages charge \$1.50 for taking one or two persons any distance less than two miles, and 50c. for each additional person.

Regular rates, \$2 per hour, \$1 for each additional hour or fraction of an hour. Traveling baggage free. Children under five years free; between 5 and 14 half-fare.

By consulting the Bureau of Information, which is found at all general passenger stations, or agent of Bureau of Public Comfort, or uniformed depot agent or police officer, information of any kind can be obtained. Do not ask information of other sources.

The fare for a single trip on all street car lines and elevated railway is 5c. By making inquiry, almost any point in the city can be reached by these lines.

Do not be afraid to ask questions. Only those who have never traveled are afraid of being thought "green" by asking for information.

When getting into a street car, tell the conductor where you want to go and ask him if you are on the right car.

An excellent plan is to get a map of Chicago, which can be had at any of the book stores for 25c.; then study names, location and direction of streets.

The Exposition is seven miles south-east from the

heart of the city and down-town railway stations. It may be reached by the elevated railway, Cottage Grove avenue car, or State street cable car for 5c.; by Illinois Central railroad, round trip 20c.; or by steamboat from foot of Van Buren street, round trip 25c. During the heat of summer the steamboats will be the most comfortable mode of conveyance. They will land passengers at the long pier, which is the largest pier in the world. It projects into the lake half a mile and is two hundred and fifty feet wide. Admission to the Exposition, 50c.; children under six years of age free, between six and twelve, 25c.

Ticket admits one to every attraction on the grounds except the Esquimau and Cliff Dwellers' exhibits.

Midway Plaisance is not a part of the Exposition, but admittance to the Exposition entitles the visitor to general admittance to the Plaisance but not to its special attractions. The Midway Plaisance is a wide street nearly a mile long running west from Jackson Park. There are presented on the Plaisance representatives of nearly all the races of the earth, living in their natural methods, practicing their home arts, and presenting their native amusements. It is the world in miniature. Many of the exhibits of the German, Irish, Austrian, Turkish, Javanese and Egyptian villages are very valuable and interesting.

We will now suppose that the visitor has secured comfortable sleeping rooms and is ready to see the Fair.

In many places you can get your breakfast where you room and we would advise you to do so before starting

out for the day. Breakfast can be had from 25 to 35 cents. Take lunch with you from boarding house if they will accommodate you, if not go to a bakery and grocery store and get a lunch. Here you will find prices as reasonable as at your bakers and grocers at home.

You are now at one of the entrance gates of the Fair or at the elevated station, or better still landing at the pier from the lake side.

You will be accosted by several uniformed boys all anxious to sell you a guide book. Buy one, it will be of great assistance. It will tell you where to find the buildings and exhibits in which you are the most interested.

In order to obtain much benefit from the Fair you must have some definite plan, otherwise you will be amazed at the multiplicity of things, will not know which way to turn and will receive only a confused number of ideas.

The way to see the Fair is first to take a general view and get the grand features in the mind.

The best plan for doing this is to take a ride on the elevated intramural road which stretches from one end of the Fair grounds to the other, giving one an excellent idea of the arrangement of the grounds and buildings. Study the general effect of the grounds from this elevated railway, get an idea of the great buildings and locate them as far as possible.

On leaving the elevated railway, study the beauty of the grounds, the statuary, the fountains, the whole panorama of effect. Take plenty of time here; do not hurry. Do not rush pell-mell through the large buildings the

first thing, as many do, and then not be able to explain anything understandingly afterwards.

Ask questions about the architecture of the buildings of people who are posted, know the names of the different schools of architecture and what each means before going to the Fair. Know that the Manufactures building is the largest in the world. The style of architecture of this building is Corinthian. One of the doors represents the arch of Titus, another the arch of Constantine.

The Woman's building represents the Italian Renaissance, Fisheries building Spanish Romanesque. This building has been called an architectural poem.

The structure of the Art building has received more praise than that of any other building on the ground. One could spend weeks and months in this building and then not do the pictures justice. Never before has such a great display of the works of the greatest painters and sculptors been collected under one roof.

Eighteen foreign countries are represented by beautiful buildings. Very few exhibits are found in these foreign buildings, but they are open to visitors.

Great Britain's building, Victoria House, represents an English villa in the time of Henry VIII.

France shows us the Hall of Hercules in the Palace of Versailles, where Benjamin Franklin signed the first treaty of the United States with another power. Lafayette's relics are to be seen here.

Germany, the most ornate of any building, gives us every type of architecture for hundreds of years.

Spain reproduces the Lonja at Valencia.

Brazil has a very striking building containing the works of her artists. At the close of the Fair this building will be removed to Rio de Janeiro.

Guatemala has a coffee plantation with the owner's house.

Sweden has a Scandinavian cathedral filled with treasures. Costa Rica, Hayti, Colombia and Venezuela have interesting structures. Ceylon has a beautiful building on lake front. The Turkish and other buildings in the foreign group are deserving of attention.

On the north end of the Wooded Island is the Hooden palace, costing \$100,000, erected by the Japanese government, and representing a Japanese building at the time of Columbus. It is surrounded by Japanese landscapes costing nearly \$20,000. These buildings have been presented to the city of Chicago. The Japanese government intends to support a museum within them.

The convent of La Rabida is situated on the southeastern shore of the lake. The low, old-fashioned building forms a striking contrast to the magnificent architecture of the Fair. It gives one an idea of the religious architecture of old Spain in the time of Columbus. It was in this convent that Columbus obtained shelter at the hands of the priest, Father de Marchena, who used his influence with Queen Isabella. Inside the convent are found the Columbian relics which have been gathered from every quarter of the globe.

On Wooded Island are acres of flowers of brightest colors, groves of trees, clumps of shrubbery, and winding

walks. At the southern end is the Davy Crockett cabin.

The state buildings, almost without exception, are beautiful structures and seem to be a surprise to every one. They are in the extreme northern section and are picturesquely located around the Fine Arts building.

While all have many interesting features, we will speak of but a few: Massachusetts reproduces the Hancock mansion; Virginia, Washington's home at Mt. Vernon; Florida represents an old fort in St. Augustine built by the Spanish. The architecture of the California building is that of the old Spanish mission churches. On the roof is a typical California garden. A large volume could be written describing the many beautiful buildings, but we will now speak of the indoor features of the Fair.

We will begin with the Manufactures and Liberal Arts building. A month could be spent in this immense building with profit. It is, indeed, a city of itself, with its streets, shops, and stores. This great building, covering nearly forty acres of ground, is full of the most elegant and costly articles in the world, and as it is impossible for one to see them all in a short space of time, each visitor ought to give attention to the things that have special interest for him.

In the German pavilion we see many gorgeous and beautiful things. One room is fitted up in blue and gold and is modeled after the reception room of the Imperial Palace in Berlin. Several other rooms are of equal interest.

The English pavilion is a reproduction of the dining-room in which Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth took

their daily meals. Of course, this is but one of many exhibits in the English section.

In the French section the Gobelin tapestries, loaned by the government, are said to be the finest in the world. The display of bronzes and jewelry is wonderful. The ceramic, furniture, and household decorative rooms are beautiful.

The Russian, Japanese, Singhalese and Siamese pavilions will require a great deal of time if examined carefully.

There are many things in the displays made by Spain, Portugal, Chili, Corea, Philippine Islands, Paraguay, Panama, Peru, Persia, Canada, Mexico, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Egypt, Ecuador, Jamaica, Switzerland, Scotland, Ireland, Liberia, Malay, Yucatan, Uruguay, Turkey, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and many other countries and colonies of the world which are of great interest.

The great firms of the United States make a magnificent showing. It would be impossible to describe the individual pavilions or displays.

There are exhibits in the Machinery Hall, the Mining building, the Transportation building, the Agricultural building, the Horticultural building, the Forestry building, and the Fisheries building that far exceed all expectations.

The Government building has exhibits from every department of the general government. The Woman's building contains the work of women from almost every country. In the Children's building, close by, may be found all sorts of toys, even the "talking doll," kindergartens and nurseries to please the little ones. Children may be left here in charge of nurses.

The music is not the least interesting feature at the Fair. Every day a musical programme is given. At stands erected at various places on the grounds great military bands of this country and Europe can be heard in the open air.

A great deal has been written, and much more will be written, describing the Fair, but words are inadequate in describing its magnificence. To have seen it is to carry through life a sense of gratification which could be obtained in no other way, and to have missed it is to lose something we cannot well afford to lose.

It is difficult to grasp the grandeur, beauty and vastness of the Exposition, even after several visits to the White City by the lake.

AUDITORIUM HOTEL, Michigan Ave., and Congress St., is one of the finest hotels in the world.

BRIGGS HOUSE, Randolph and Fifth Ave. Rates \$2 and upward.

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LEXINGTON HOTEL, Twenty-second and Michigan Ave.

PALMER HOUSE, State and Monroe Sts. The charges are regulated by the accommodations required.

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TREMONT HOUSE, Dearborn and Lake Sts.

VICTORIA HOTEL, Michigan Ave., and Van Buren St.

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